

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 119.

## SOCIALIST CANDIDATE'S TOUR A POPULAR TRIUMPH

### Great Enthusiasm Everywhere Prevails

**Immense Audiences Greet Candidate Eugene V. Debs at Every Point and His Speeches Arouse Packed Houses to Enthusiasm**

### VOTE WILL BE A SURPRISE

**What the Newspapers in Three States Have to Say of the Astonishing and Wide-Spread Growth of Socialist Sentiment**

#### A POLITICAL STRAW FROM CLEVELAND

##### BATTLE CREEK WELCOMES HIM

A special telegram from Battle Creek to the Detroit Tribune said: "The campaign opened tonight with a speech by the Social Democratic candidate for President, Eugene V. Debs. Whether coming out of curiosity or interest in the movement, the audience present constituted one of the largest political gatherings ever held here."

The Battle Creek Evening Journal in a very fair account of the meeting had the following: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Socialist party for President, but better known as the leader of the great A. R. U. strike of '93, was greeted by a crowd at the opera house last evening which packed the room from footlights to gallery, while many were turned away unable to gain admittance."

"Seldom, if ever," said the Morning Enquirer, "has there been such an enthusiastic audience from the orchestra to the gallery, and the noted labor orator received a welcome that must have been flattering to him. Notwithstanding the crowd that was packed in the house and on the stage, nearly as many more were turned away."

Battle Creek Moon says: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Social Democratic party for President of the United States, spoke to as many men and women as could be crowded into Hamblin's opera house last evening, the occasion being a notable one."

"People began to throng into the house early in the evening and by 8 o'clock the theater was packed with the vast audience, mostly men although a goodly number of women were scattered among the crowd."

##### OVATION AT FORT WAYNE

Comrade Martin H. Wefel sends the following brief but graphic account of the meeting at Fort Wayne:

In regard to our meeting here on Oct. 2d, I want to say it was the grandest demonstration of intense activity I ever saw. The Princess rink in which our meeting was held is the largest hall in the city and 2,500 people were present to listen to the masterly address of Comrade Debs. The hall was full. The aisles were filled with people standing. The doors were crowded and many left owing to their inability to get a comfortable position. Enthusiasm? Well, I should say there was. I am conservative in my judgment. If Debs don't get 1,000 votes in Ft. Wayne, then I'll be surprised. People with Bryan and McKinley buttons on their coats removed them, threw them on the floor, then trampled on them, after that speech. This was done by many. Cheers after cheers all through the address was the way his telling points were greeted, and at the conclusion 1,500 of the audience, at least, got up on their feet, yelled, threw their hats up in the air and so on. It is the talk of the town. Everywhere and on every lip Debs is the man.

It is the opinion of our level-headed Socialists that one thousand were absolutely converted that night in the Princess rink hall.

##### ROUSING GREETING AT MARION

Comrade J. W. Kelley writes from Marion, Ind., the following brief but satisfactory account of Candidate Debs' reception, October 3:

"We had a grand meeting last night. An hour before the time for speaking to begin Wyandot hall, which seats 1,200 people with standing room for as many more, was packed to the street and when the speaker arrived the stairway leading up was jammed with anxious people and the sidewalks on either side of the entrance were blocked for half a square. Through this dense crowd we fought our way, finally arriving at the speakers' stand amidst a regular tumult of applause. No such turnout has greeted

any other speaker here during this campaign. Today Comrade Debs' name is on every tongue and the air is full of Socialism."

"Social Democracy turned out last night in Marion as it never did before," says the Marion Morning News. "The occasion was the visit of their presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, and long before the speaker arrived at Wyandot hall it was crowded to its fullest capacity. Mr. Debs held the attention of his audience splendidly and in a clean, concise and effective manner discussed Social Democratic principles."

##### GREAT RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI

The Cincinnati papers gave very good reports of the big meeting at the Odeon Thursday evening, Oct. 4, the Enquirer containing more than two columns of the speech and saying the hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. The report closes with the following interesting reference to a meeting between Comrade Debs and Comrade Father McGrady of Bellevue, Ky.:

"After Mr. Debs had finished some one noticed Rev. Father McGrady in a box and called on him for a speech. He said a word or two from his box, but the audience insisted on hearing further from him, and when he went back to shake hands with Mr. Debs he was prevailed upon to say a few words from the stage. Father McGrady, although a Catholic priest, has leaning toward Socialism, and has often before been heard in advocacy of the rights of the working man. The meeting between the two champions was interesting. They clasped each other's hands and Father McGrady said: 'Mr. Debs, I am delighted to meet you. This is an honor.'"

"Father McGrady," said Mr. Debs, "although we have never met before, I have read much of your work and feel that we are not strangers. We have been in touch all the time, but it gives me keenest pleasure to clasp your hand."

"After these gracious speeches Father McGrady made a pretty little talk to the audience, in which he paid a most glowing tribute to Mr. Debs."

##### WHAT LOUISVILLE DISPATCH SAYS

The Louisville Dispatch, referring editorially to the Socialist candidate and Socialism, said:

"Hon. Eugene V. Debs, nominee of the Social Democracy, was the first of the Presidential candidates to visit Louisville. His meeting at Music hall last night was not the largest nor the most enthusiastic ever held in Louisville, but it was a most respectable meeting in the personnel and size of the audience, as well as in enthusiasm. It was at least an interested and earnest meeting. Many men heard things that will start into life the processes of thought. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Debs nobody can doubt his sincerity and his earnestness. No man can hear him and doubt that he is a student and thinker who is living in the present rather than dreaming of the future. He will not be elected President. He will not carry Kentucky, and Louisville is certainly overwhelmingly against him, but if one may judge by last night's meeting he will get a vote that will surprise the natives. It is folly to seek to ignore the fact that Mr. Debs is a leader in a movement that is growing with marvelous rapidity, and that has the support of some of the most intelligent and noblest men of the day; a movement that will be promoted rather than retarded by abuse."

The audience, the same paper says, was limited only by the full seating capacity of Music hall.

##### AT THE CAPITAL OF INDIANA

The Indianapolis Journal printed a column report of Debs' speech and said of the meeting:

"Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Social Democratic party for President, who spoke at Masonic hall last night on the principles of his party, was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Debs spoke for two hours and a half, addressing himself particularly to the evils of trusts and monopolies, and the ways and means whereby the evil is to be eradicated. Mr. Debs' appearance on the platform was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause and at times during his speech his utterances were so well received that several minutes elapsed before he was allowed to proceed."

##### DEBS WEAKENS BRYAN

The Democratic state central committee has received word from the district committeemen in western and southwestern Indiana to the effect that the Social Democrats (the Debs men) are making manifest inroads upon Bryan's strength in the mining counties of Clay, Park and Vermilion; and that in this county the drift to Debs among the miners is too apparent to be ignored. In several counties the Social Democrats have formed large clubs, and the members, who were formerly democrats and voted for Bryan four years ago, are very active and are sending their agents into all the labor centers of the state. Word from the gas belt towns of the same tenor.—Terre Haute Tribune.

##### IN MARK HANNA'S TOWN

The Cleveland Press brings the following political straw from the home of the republican boss:

"L. A. Russell wrote, Thursday, to Chairman J. K. Jones, of the national democratic committee, warning him of danger in the Debs' vote."

"The great obstacle in the way of Bryan carrying Cuyahoga county," he wrote, "is neither republicanism nor Hannaism, but Social Democracy, which, unless stopped in time, will poll a heavy vote for Eugene Debs."

"Russell writes he is doing all in his power to stem the tide, but to win Debs men back to Bryanism greater effort will be necessary and with such effort, Russell thinks it can be done."

"Speaking of the Debs vote, Russell said: 'The size of the vote is going to surprise the country. Debs will get roads upon Bryan's strength in more votes than people give him credit for. I have been told that in one shop in this city 150 men who voted for McKinley in '96 will vote for Debs.'"

##### NATURALIZATION PAPERS

First Papers—Declaration of intention.

The applicant being 21 years of age or more, applies to the clerk of the circuit or superior court, second floor county building, who is authorized to issue the first papers.

Second Papers—Citizenship.

The applicant having his first papers and having resided in the United States five years, two years having expired since he secured his first papers, must appear again before the clerk of the circuit court, or superior court, with his first papers and a witness, who can swear to the five years' residence and to his good character. The clerk will prepare a paper which the applicant and witness will sign and swear to. With the paper so prepared the applicant and his witness will appear before a county or circuit or superior court judge for examination, after which his clerk will administer the oath and the clerk of the circuit or superior court will then issue the citizenship papers. Fee, fifty cents.

A soldier or militia man, with an honorable discharge and a residence of one year, may, on declaring his intentions to become a citizen, obtain his final papers at once.

Others—One who arrived in the United States under the age of 17 and who has been a resident for five years and who for two years prior to his application has had the intention of becoming a citizen, may, upon proxy of the same by witness obtain his final papers.

The wives and children of naturalized citizens are also citizens.

The widow and children of one who having procured his first papers dies before securing the second papers are citizens.

Women not wives or daughters of citizens may become citizens under the same conditions as men, but in Illinois they can vote only for officers of public schools and public universities.

Registration, October 9th, October 16th.

## E. V. DEBS TO MAYOR JONES

**The Man of Toledo Having Allied Himself With the Democratic Party is Doing Battle Against Socialism**

### ON BOTH SIDES OF CLASS STRUGGLE

**Being for "All of the People," Mr. Jones is, as a Matter of Fact, for None of the People**

Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, having written a long letter to Eugene V. Debs defending his action in declaring for Bryan and attempting an answer to the Socialist criticism of his course, Comrade Debs publishes the following reply:

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 8, 1900.  
Mr. Samuel M. Jones, Mayor, Toledo, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Jones:—Your communication of the 20th ult. was received some days ago, but I have been too busy to make earlier reply. In all you say you are kind and gentle, and I trust that there may be no lack of the same spirit in my answer, although I shall be perfectly candid in the expression of my views touching your recent action in allying yourself with the democratic party, and doing battle against the cause of Socialism.

Do not, I pray you, tell me that you have not "joined" the democratic party. That is puerile, if not disingenuous, for it implies evasion of responsibility for an action from which your own conscience would seem to shrink in disapproval. With David B. Hill you have declared, if not in words, in deed, which is more conclusive, "I am a democrat," and you are today as much a part of the democratic party as Croker and his Christless gang who are levying blackmail upon moral affliction to save (!) our Republic (?) from "imperialism."

You sign yourself, "a man without a party." Permit me to observe that you are not that now, but when the democratic party gets through with you, you will indeed be "a man without a party."

Let me now quote briefly from your letter. You say, "Suppose I am never again elected to office, etc." You must know it is not the "office," per se, that is in question, and yet to a man with whom serving the people is a consuming passion, I imagine that if my prediction proves true you are doomed to be a sorely disappointed man.

As for the implied spirit of martyrdom which characterized your action, it should be said that no great self-sacrifice is required to join the majority, the strong, in crushing the minority, the weak. Had you, as a professed Socialist, taken your stand on the side of Socialism, instead of joining hands with its avowed enemies, the case would be different and your contention might be urged with some degree of consistency.

You say you are for "all the people." Do you think you are for the poor negroes of the south who have been disfranchised by your party, the party you are supporting with pen and speech? Do you really think you are for the working class, the prisoners of private property and competitive conquest which your party is pledged to perpetuate? If you really think so, then I say for these voiceless victims, deliver us from such a friend.

Are you for the exploiters as well as the exploited, the masters as well as the slaves?

Moses was not for all the people; Jesus Christ was not for all the people; Jehovah himself, if he is correctly quoted, was not for "all the people." They smote their enemies and they smote them hard. Only Mr. Jones of Toledo is for "all the people," and being for "all the people," as a matter of fact he is for none of the people.

Ultimately I am for "all the people," but not now. Till the fight is fought and won, I am for the working class and against their exploiters, the capitalist class. In your effort to perform the miraculous feat of being upon both sides of the class struggle, you have somehow gotten on the side that represents your class interests. I will not accuse you of capitalist class consciousness, but simply observe in a spirit of charity that you have committed political suicide, and this you have done, not for a prin-

ciple, but against a principle; and that you are conscientious in the matter makes your demise all the more pitiable.

You may remember what I said in a previous letter about your alleged Socialism, and your extreme popularity with such papers as the New York Journal and Cincinnati Enquirer. When these papers are entirely through with you, they will relegate you to obscurity only equaled by the prominence into which they boosted you to serve their own capitalistic designs.

All the popularity and influence these papers developed in you have been east with the exploiting class and against the working class. The working men and women of the country will never forget that in a critical hour of the contest you, their professed and trusted friend, joined the enemy and turned against them.

The only ground upon which you attempt to justify your attitude is your pretended fear of "imperialism." Is it possible? Did I not know you as I do, I would openly question your sincerity. You certainly cannot be in ignorance of the fact that this so-called issue is simply an effect of private ownership and of competitive warfare inherent in the capitalist system. You are opposed to the fruit of the system, but you have joined the party pledged to perpetuate the system, and such influence as you still have you are now using to prolong the barbarous struggle which in the past you denounced with such passionate severity and condemned as void of a single redeeming feature.

You may still be esteemed as the modern apostle of the "golden rule," at least until the election is over, but I cannot imagine how you can enjoy mental serenity when you contemplate your connection with, and your activity for, a party explicitly committed by its own platform to revive and renew and intensify and continue forever the competitive strife you have so fervently denounced, as with tears streaming from your eyes you recited its agonizing woes to the listening multitude. In what I have had to say I have not questioned your motive. I leave that entirely with your own conscience. I have simply discussed your action from my point of view and this, I trust, I have done in all kindness consistent with perfect candor. Since you have seen proper to give your letter to the press I may avail myself of the same privilege.

With the strength of all my being pledged to Socialism, come it soon or come it late, Socialism as uncompromising as truth, I remain

Most truly yours,  
Eugene V. Debs,  
A Man With a Party.

All loyal members of the Social Democratic branches in Washington are hereby requested to communicate with Comrade L. W. Kidd, 1115 Sixth avenue, North, Seattle, Wash.

The Stickers have made a hit. You should have a thousand or ten thousand to put up in your community. They are two inches square, put up in packages of 500 and very handy. They are designed to fix in the mind the fact that the Social Democrats are in the field with a candidate for president. They do the business. One thousand, postage paid, one dollar.

For \$5 the national campaign committee will send, postage paid, thirty-three Debs lithographs (21x28 in.) and 4,000 Leaflets, the latter to include an assortment of all the six Leaflets so far issued. Every one is a vote-maker—every one will convert thinking people to Socialism. The expenditure of \$5 in your community for this campaign outfit will start a movement where you live.



## Social Democratic Herald

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

Executive Board  
FREDERIC HEATH Chairman  
SEYMOUR STEPHAN Secretary  
EUGENE V. DEBS. VICTOR L. BERGER  
CORINNE S. BROWN

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119 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 120 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1900.

### NATIONAL TICKET

#### Social Democratic Party



NATIONAL EMBLEM

For President:  
**EUGENE V. DEBS.**

For Vice-President:  
**JOB HARRIMAN.**

#### THE MINERS' ONLY HOPE

Conditions in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania constitute an object lesson for Socialists and others who have any comprehension of the curse of capitalism in its grasp upon industrial affairs. The strike of the impoverished miners is the one redeeming feature of the otherwise gloomy picture of work and want and woe. Multiplied thousands of men engaged in a great industry which keeps the wheels of commerce and progress in motion, overworked, underpaid and half fed, strike against conditions which stagger credulity and almost extinguish hope.

Some sort of a compromise will doubtless be patched up, as is usual in such cases, but no sane man believes that any permanent relief will be secured, and this is rendered all the more probable by the announcement that Mark Hanna has espoused the cause of the miners. When rattlers hold a convention and resolve to dispense with their fangs, it will be in order to believe that a capitalist like Mark Hanna, whose coffers are full of money wrung from the earnings of toilers is honestly engaged in changing conditions for the better in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania.

There is one, and but one hope for the toilers in mine, factory and forge and every other industrial enterprise and that centers in the ultimate triumph of the Social Democratic party, and a vote cast for that party, like seed planted in good ground, will ultimately yield a hundredfold in achieving victory for the welfare of all the people.

#### THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Historically, the reasons why of present economic conditions in the United States has been and is being learnedly discussed. To remedy the evils complained of is the purpose of the Social Democratic party. The party is well named. Those who stood sponsors around the baptismal font when it was christened were wise in their day and generation. The name stands for something. "Social," society, "Democrat," individual independence, "Party" organization to achieve results.

What are the results proposed? The amelioration of social and economic conditions; the betterment of society as a whole; the redemption of the toiling masses from wage slavery. How is this to be accomplished? By moral suasion, by the logic of facts and events, by the votes of the people, animated by as holy a purpose as embellished and embalms the labor of Jesus Christ.

What of other political parties, great or small? Take the two most prominent now before the country. The country has tolerated them for a century under a variety of names. They have orated, have legislated, have combined, decided, wrangled and fought with resulting victory and defeat, differing in name and method, but whether one or the other has been in power, their achievements have been alike disastrous to the great body of the people.

Again, these old parties are asking for the votes of the people, and are calculating upon the suffrages of the men who have been the victims of their spoliating policy.

Has any intelligent workingman one sufficient reason for believing whichever of these two parties succeed, that any measure, free from chicanery and duplicity, will be proposed whereby his condition will be improved? Not one.

But a vote cast for the Social Democratic party will be a vote in the line of ultimate emancipation from degrading, impoverishing, enslaving environments. The affirmation is supported by history. Great achievements must have their dawn. Within the memory of men now living, the first utterances of great men to free the land of chattel slavery were heard—when a few struggling votes were cast in favor of emancipation. They were right, and when the fetters fell from three millions of slaves and the slave-block and pen and whip disappeared, one of the grandest achievements in history, if indeed not the most sublime, was consummated.

The Social Democratic party is now battling for the right as certainly as the old abolitionists battled for the right. Just one question now: Will you vote to enthrone its policy of emancipation, when every wage earner shall secure for himself and his family the just rewards of his toil?

#### PROSPERITY IN INDIANA

[The following article, which appeared in the Herald last week, is reproduced for the purpose of correcting printer's error in the fourth and fifth paragraphs.]

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics published a bulletin reviewing the condition of organized labor in Indiana for the year ending May 31, 1900. Responses to inquiries were received from 408 unions, having a membership of 24,421. These union workers, it is shown, had average employment during the year of 78 days, at an average wage of \$1.86 a day, giving an average income of \$145.08.

The highest number of days that any one of the 24,421 men was employed was 162, at an average wage of \$1.47, giving a yearly income of \$238.14.

In view of capitalistic class contention that wage earners are prosperous, and their dinner pails well filled, it becomes interesting and instructive to analyze the foregoing official figures.

The union workingman, receiving an annual income of \$145.08, has for his support and that of his family for the 365 days of the year 39 cents and 7 mills a day. If there are two in the family they must subsist on 19 cents and 8 mills a day. If there are three in the family the allowance must be reduced to 13 cents and 2 mills a day. If there are four in the family, they must live on 9 cents and 9 mills a day, and if five surround the family board they will be required to eke out some sort of a living on 7 cents and 9 mills a day. But if the union workingman has to pay rent, say, \$8 a month, reducing his income for food and raiment to \$47.08, then, in that case, the family, whatever its number, must live on 1 cent and 3 mills a day.

The union workingman who was employed 162 days, and secured an income of \$238.14 had for his support and that of his family for 365 days 65 cents and 3 mills a day. If the workingman pays rent, at, say, \$8 a month, reducing his income for all other necessities to \$142.14, he would have \$142.14 to meet such expenditures for 365 days, or about 40 cents a day. If he has a family of five they must manage to live on 8 cents a day each, which includes food and raiment, school books and all else that goes to make up the expenditures of a workingman's family.

The basic figures of the foregoing calculations are official, published by John B. Connor, a Republican, and chief of the bureau.

The picture of prosperity painted by the chief of the bureau exhibits a condition of haggard poverty that defies exaggeration. It shows to what depth of deprivation the capitalistic class has reduced even organized labor in Indiana, which is doubtless as prosperous as any other state in the Union—a condition which voices trumpet-toned the necessity for the changed condition which the Social Democratic party is laboring to secure.

Such is the official presentation of the conditions of organized labor in Indiana.

But the chief of the bureau, seemingly dazed by conclusions to which he was driven by his own figures, and desirous of lifting himself out of his dilemma by his boot straws, seeks to placate the capitalistic class by supposing that every man works 312 days in the year and thereby secures an income of \$577.72. But his effort to supply fancy for fact only sinks him deeper in the mire, from which he seeks to extricate himself.

The fact remains labor, whether organized or unorganized, is not prosperous, nor can it be under capitalistic methods. Socialism solves the problem, and only Socialism is equal to the herculean task.

#### NOW FOR A BIG LIFT

The national campaign fund must now be given a big lift, so that the committee may put more activities to work in the interest of the national ticket during the three weeks that remain for the campaign.

Every dollar subscribed to the fund enables the committee to do effective work for Socialism.

Has the committee received your dollar yet? The reports of the vast audiences eager to hear Candidate Debs, thousands turned away at almost every place unable to gain admission, is a spec-

tacle in the history of the Socialist movement in the United States to inspire every Social Democrat to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and devotion.

Don't wait till the election is past to get in your share of work—work that will count November 6.

Let every man be up and at it now! Get the literature and if you can't have the speakers that suit you, scatter the printed page and help make Socialists.

The Leaflets (there are six of them—see advertisement elsewhere) are \$1 per thousand and the committee pays the charges for delivery.

Remember this—there is no charge for delivery.

Order Leaflets, lithographs, stickers and buttons—now, and don't forget your individual or branch contribution to the campaign fund.

The committee sent out more speakers this week and more money is immediately necessary.

### NOTES AND COMMENT

It is held that the civilization of Europe, excepting the Turks, is a Christian civilization. Name these Christian nations of Europe and note their standing armies on a peace or a war footing, and it will be seen at once that European civilization is that of the shotgun, and that sort of civilization is rapidly increasing in the United States. No sooner was the miners' strike in Pennsylvania announced than capitalism had the guns on hand to assure the plundered miners that they must obey the civilization of the gun. Socialism, when victory gives it free sway, will eliminate the gun from civilization. Providence and powder will no longer be in alliance and the last sermon of the gospel of the gun will have been preached.

The Democrats reiterate the charge that Republicans, if not overthrown, will change the republic to an empire. Republicans retort if Bryan is elected and Democrats obtain control of the government the country will be overwhelmed in disaster. In either case capitalism would prevail. And the potent and corrupting influence of the money power would control the government. The way out of the bad business is to vote for the Social Democratic party, for the co-operative commonwealth, for economic reform, in a word, for a new and a better civilization.

Life is of no value—indeed, it is a ceaseless scourge—when a man realizes he lives by the permission of another man. Millions are thus situated in the United States of America. The statement is incontrovertibly true. It is neither an illusion nor a delusion. It is free from duplicity and all the wheeling arts of the demagogue. It is possible to change such conditions and the Social Democratic party stands pledged to change them when victory perches upon its crusading banners.

Mark Hanna says a man who would oppose the settlement of the coal miners' strike should be hanged upon the "nearest lamp post." What about the men, who, by fraud, extortion and degradation, made the strike necessary? And what about the millionaires who oppose the settlement of the strike upon terms of absolute justice to the miners? Enthrone Socialism and the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania would be transformed from a hell to a paradise.

Old Shylock reasoned well when he said:

"You take my house, when you do take the prop  
That doth sustain my house; you take my life  
When you do take the means whereby  
I live."

Capitalism takes houses and lands and the means whereby toilers live, and will continue its policy of rapacity until Socialism ushers in a new era.

From Florida to Washington, from Maine to California, from Texas to Michigan, from center to circumference in almost every city in the broad land, the voice of Eugene V. Debs has been heard, and always and everywhere in the interest of the toiling masses. In voting for him working men in every industrial enterprise will vote for a man who knows the right and has the courage to defend it.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis News, a widely circulated paper in Indiana, predicts the Social Democratic party will receive fully 12,000 votes in Indiana. He calls it the "Debs movement," and says Debs is immensely popular with working men. The indications are that the Social Democratic party will receive more than 2,000,000 votes at the November election.

Professor Herron's First Address for Social Democracy, delivered at Rockland on Sept. 18th ult., has been published in pamphlet form by the organizing committee of the loyal branches in Massachusetts. It can be ordered of the treasurer, Charles W. White, 9 Sachem St., Roxbury, Mass. Single copies, 5 cents. \$3.00 per hundred.

German Social Democrats in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, and elsewhere: Catch on to the German Leaflet, "Kapital ist ein Product der Arbeit. Wer sollte Kapital besitzen?" It is a German translation of Ben Atterbury's "Letter to American Workmen." Sent to your address, charges paid, for \$1.25 a thousand. It is sehr gut.

The Tribune of Chicago, which reports Teddy Roosevelt's average audience at 2,000, thinks a Socialist meeting at which Debs speaks to less than six or seven acres of people—or 15,000, eager to hear the gospel of Socialism, is a failure. The Tribune is well on to its function as a capitalist prostitute.

"Money talks." What is wanted is that money in this present campaign shall talk for the Social Democratic ticket, and every dollar and dime contributed by Socialists and those who are in sympathy with their teachings will talk for our standard-bearers—Debs and Harriman.

Judge Jenkins of the United States circuit court is reported to be losing his eyesight. Perhaps the affliction is due to nocturnal wanderings in the labyrinthine mazes of the law in search of injunctions against labor. A judge should confine himself to the administration of justice.

Eugene V. Debs, the Social Democratic candidate for president, is one of those lofty characters who can neither be bought, sold, bribed nor intimidated. His courage is equal to any emergency. He has been imprisoned for his fealty to labor, and the principles of Socialism he advocates.

It has passed into an adage that capitalists are "timid" about investing their money. But when labor has been disciplined and the choice is between work and starvation, capitalists cease to be timid, and are as courageous as wolves when unprotected sheep are in sight.

Vox populi, vox Dei—"the voice of the people is the voice of God"—depends upon who the God is. If Joss, then we have Chinese civilization, capitalists and coolies. If Jesus, Socialism, the highest ideal of civilization ever offered to the world.

Chicago comrades please take notice: The headquarters of the national campaign committee will be open every day, including Sunday morning, and work-day evenings until 8 o'clock until election day.

We are climbing the ramparts, the earth to gain; help us along; help yourself; help all humanity. Now is your opportunity; the hour has come. The clarion call resounds, and you must stand up and be counted.

A vote for Debs and Harriman voices a thrilling, soul-inspiring appeal for the emancipation of workingmen from environments which mantle the cheeks of civilization with a deep and abiding blush of shame.

A vote for Debs and Harriman is a vote to break the fetters which capitalism has forged, that toil in the future as in the past, may build palaces for the rich on the highlands, and huts for themselves in the slums.

The Social Democratic Herald is the official organ of the Social Democratic party. In subscribing for it Socialists broaden its influence and add to the vote for Debs and Harriman.

The Social Democratic party in conducting its campaign against capitalism, McKinleyism and Bryanism, must have money—a campaign fund—the larger the better.

All hail the day! We see it coming  
When capitalism's rule of pelf  
Will be dead as an Egyptian mummy,  
And every man will own himself.

By their acts ye shall know them.  
Comrades are giving their time to our  
committee freely, as well as contribu-  
tions. What are you doing?

Carnegie of Homestead and "blow-  
hole" fame, says he will support Mc-  
Kinley. Why not? Even an ass  
knows its master's crib.

We are selling literature below cost,  
and if each comrade does his duty, we  
will send out over two million pieces of  
propaganda literature.

Now, of all the days and years, is your  
opportunity to load our Socialist guns.  
Send in your ammunition and hear the  
roar.

When a vote is cast as the result of  
convictions and courage, there is al-  
ways a freeman behind the ballot.

The Republicans and Democrats con-  
tribute millions to forge your fetters.  
What can you afford to break them?

Comrades, it is your duty to contrib-  
ute to the national campaign fund.

## DEBS ANALYZED

George Hughes, Son of the Author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," writes of the Man.

To the outward senses Mr. Debs presents a very pleasing picture of a gentleman in the conventional sense of the word. He is tall, erect, very bald, with an expressive, sensitive countenance. His manner is cordial, and his language and method of utterance are as beyond reproach as those of any man I have ever seen in Mayfair or Fifth avenue. It was almost a shock to me to behold the man as he is, after the scurrilous descriptions one has read in those organs which help to form public opinion, which are such a questionable addition to our national intelligence. So much then for what of Mr. Debs appears to the outward senses; it bears that test, which is said to be infallible in judging the conventional gentleman; namely, that if he were standing silent and unknown among a lot of men, one would notice him a 1 know not why.

This, however, is very immaterial, for it is when one approaches that part of man which lights and forms the outer man, that one becomes really conscious that one is in the presence of a true man. It becomes evident to any eyes that can see, that here is a really manly man, whose soul dwells higher than his stomach, from that fact that like every great man, he is possessed by his idea.

"They master us and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we must fight for them."

And, further, his idea is that which 1900 years ago mastered and led to death the greatest man that ever lived. And one can see that as Mr. Debs has already passed free from all cowardice, through bribery and slander and persecution so like the master of old for the cause he is proclaiming, he will be faithful to the very gates of hell.

With clear, if not rhetorical eloquence, with artistic allusion to nature and quotation from those singers who have sung liberty and the rights of man, with facts that will stand the test of any searching mind, Mr. Debs from his large experience of laboring mankind and their conditions and trials, diagnosed the social problem and our dire need of remedy.

His audience of at least 1,200 people would testify to his skill and truth. For my part, and I claim to have heard some of the best, I have never heard a speaker who had a clearer or more sanguine and thorough belief in true knowledge of his statements.

I declare that he who is unhesitatingly following wherever the truth shall lead him, cannot dare to miss hearing and explaining the idea of so true a man as Mr. Debs. It is with the purpose of moving men of all parties to hear him and without bias to consider his plan, it is because I know that, whatever their ultimate conclusion and action may be after hearing him, their sense of patriotism will be more logical and purer, and their action in any direction more full of brotherly love and the knowledge of our present chaos, that I have written this at such length.—George Hughes in Topeka State Journal.

#### SOCIALIST CONTENTION VINDICATED

The Cosmographic of New York has copyrighted and published a statement relating to the gravity of the national political situation, made by Richard Croker, the notorious Tammany Chief and Democratic politician. It is true, and, strange to say, is a triumphant vindication of the declaration of Socialists and of the Social Democratic party.

True, Mr. Croker drives his shafts at the Republican party, but the facts stated, independent of the partisan purpose in view, corroborate the affirmations of the Social Democratic party. For instance, Mr. Croker says:

"This country has become a close corporation, in which the man with his way to make in the world has no part or prospective place."

"Twenty-five men can tie up this country with their vast wealth."

"The young man leaving college or home to go to work finds every avenue closed to him unless he becomes the servant of a trust in a hired capacity, from which there is little hope to rise."

"I have received more than a thousand letters from young men in all walks of life asking what they shall do to make a living."

"I can not answer these letters with encouragement, because there is no open door through which the young man of to-day, without capital can enter commercial life with any future prospect."

Such is the testimony of Richard Croker. Socialists aver that capitalism has closed all the doors to better conditions against the toiling masses. Mr. Croker includes young men from college, who must, if they would live, become the servants of capitalists, without the prospect of ending their servitude, except in death.

Richard Croker, the Democratic political boss of New York, in making a fight for Bryan against the Republican party, bears testimony against capitalism and its operations in degrading men who are required to engage in industrial pursuits for a livelihood.

Subscribe for "The Herald"  
26 weeks for 20 cents.



# WHY WAGE WORKERS ARE WAGE SLAVES

No Man Gets Rich by Selling His Labor Power—It is Profits and Not Wages that Make Men Rich—The Slaves' Battle for Life

## A VOTE GIVEN TO CAPITALISM

Is a Vote for Class Ownership of the Tools of Production and Continued Slavery—A Vote for Socialism Counts For Freedom

By James O'Neal

To the workers of America. You are slaves! Now don't curl up your lip and throw the paper down. I mean just exactly what I say and before we go any further I want you to read this quotation from Epicurus, an old Greek, who lived thousands of years ago. It's good reading. "Ere we come to this important inquiry, it behooves us to see that we come with willing minds, that we say not, so far will we go and no farther; we will make one step but not two; we will examine, but only so long as the result of our examination shall confirm our preconceived opinions." In our search after truth, we must equally discard presumption and fear. We must come with our eyes, our hearts and our ears and our understandings open; anxious, not to find OURSELVES right, but to discover what IS right; asserting nothing which we cannot prove; believing nothing which we have not examined; and examining all things fearlessly, dispassionately, perseveringly."

Bear in mind these words as we proceed with the discussion. I contend that the position you occupy in modern society is that of a slave. What is a slave? A slave is that condition wherein one man or one class are in a state of entire subjection to the will and dictates of another man or another class. Do you workers as a class come within the limits of this definition? I answer yes. Let us examine "fearlessly, dispassionately, perseveringly." You, in order to live, must work. But you cannot work where or when you please. WHY? Because the tools or machinery which you use in producing wealth, and without which you are helpless, are owned by another fellow, a CAPITALIST if you please. If HE does not want you, YOU must suffer in silence. HE owns the INSTRUMENTS by which wealth is produced, but YOU use them,—when he allows you, not before. On the other hand, you, also, have in your possession that which the capitalist cannot do without, and many politicians point to this fact, claiming that the interests of the tool owners (capitalists) and tool users (workers) are identical. I mean labor power. You sell your labor force, your muscles, bones and sinews by the day, week or month and the tool owners must have this labor power or the factories, mills and mines must stop.

It is claimed by the politicians that the possession by these two classes, capitalists and workers, of the two essential factors in production, tools and labor power, results in a harmonious balance of power, from which each gains in almost equal proportion. This theory sounds very plausible, but what are the facts? You know facts and theories do not always confirm each other, and if we can discover facts that disprove this supposed "identity of interests" then the theory falls to the ground, and a new one must take its place.

Let us again examine "fearlessly." The capitalists, by owning the machinery have amassed large fortunes and live in luxury and "refinement" undreamed of in any other age. Your class produced these fortunes and yet YOU HAVE WHAT YOU STARTED IN LIFE WITH, YOUR LABOR POWER STILL FOR SALE. Why is it, that, if your interests are identical with those of the capitalists, it does not find its expression in a more EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH?

Surely, if there is a "harmonious balance of power" the workers would exercise their power and by so doing get a larger return for their labor! Let us proceed. While it is true that the capitalists must buy labor power in order to operate their factories, yet they do not have to buy ALL that is offered for sale. They are constantly buying new and improved machinery, and when the machine goes in YOU go out, or at least some of you do. As this machinery is introduced, the number of those of whom the capitalists MUST BUY labor power is DECREASED, while the number of workers who MUST SELL labor power and no market for its sale, INCREASES. In other words the army of the unemployed who have LABOR POWER FOR SALE BUT CANNOT SELL IT, increases year after year through the introduction of machinery. Now you know what happens to a

number of business men when they have to sell their goods to realize money. The competitor FORCES THEM TO CUT PRICES. The same thing is true of workingmen. The unemployed like those who have employment must live and they are forced to CUT DOWN THE PRICE OF LABOR POWER. This competition between workers who MUST sell, drives wages down to the lowest point that it is possible for them to exist on, that is STARVATION WAGES. Now do you see the reason why you are in the same condition that you were when you started in life? And was I right when I said that you were SLAVES?

Let us investigate a little further. The politicians, whom you have continued to elect to office, tell you that you can also become rich by saving your money and starting in business yourself. First, let me ask one question. Did you ever hear of a man getting rich selling labor power? NO! It is the man who BUYS labor power who gets rich. No man gets rich on WAGES, nearly all get rich on PROFITS. Then what does the politicians' advice amount to? It means this: You should try and place yourselves in a position where you can also rob your fellow workers in the manner in which you are being robbed now! But even this advice, brutal as it is, cannot be followed, for thousands of small business men are failing every year through competition with department stores and trusts. How, then, can you hope to succeed with your inexperience, when thousands with years of experience constantly fail and drop into our ranks, thus intensifying the competition still more between us for jobs? Looks pretty blue, does it not? ARE YOU A SLAVE?

But you say that by banding into trades unions we overcome all these evils. I deny it. I am a member of a trades union myself and believe that but for organized labor the conditions would be much worse than they are, but I still maintain, even with this qualification, THAT WE ARE SLAVES. What are the conditions we face when on strike? Capitalists who do not have to buy, workers who must sell. Capitalists with a full stomach and an inexhaustible storehouse to draw upon, workers with an empty stomach and nothing to draw upon, except a small strike fund that is soon exhausted. With capitalists, larger profits, with workers, a battle for LIFE. In short, it is war between hunger pangs and bags of gold, and the gold will hold out longer than the hunger pangs can be endured. It is unnecessary for me to point out the functions performed by the militia, the courts and police when on strike. You have all been "up against it." Again, I ask, ARE YOU SLAVES?

This is the condition that you workers face in modern society. An idle tool-owning class on the one hand, and an industrious tool-using class on the other. The owners get nearly all the product, yet do not work, the users do all the work, yet receive a small subsistence wage. McKinley stands for ownership of these things by the large capitalists; Bryan is against the large capitalists owning them and wants to "smash" their trusts, so that the small capitalists will have a show. Bryan hasn't told us yet how he is going to redistribute the trust property back into the hands of small owners—and never will. Debs is against capitalist ownership of the machinery of production, either large or small, and stands for collective ownership by those who use them with the full value of their labor.

Workingmen, the first two candidates stand for class ownership of the tools which you use; one wants large and the other wants small capitalists to own them, but they are both agreed that YOU should not own them. Both want a class to own them but not the WORKING CLASS. ARE YOU SLAVES? I ask again. Will you sanction your slavery by casting a ballot for Bryan or McKinley, or will you protest by a vote for Debs and the entire Socialist ticket? Don't go to the polls and vote a capitalist ticket and then whine for four years more. The man who votes a capitalist ticket should keep silent when he sees its results. Remember the following words of the old Greek: "Do you doubt the way? Good and evil lie before you. The good is,—all which can yield you pleasure; the evil,—what must bring you pain. Let us arise in our strength, examine, judge, and be free!"

## GLORY—A NATION'S BOAST

The Nation's boast! I heard it then. In the wake of that bursting shell—The moaning of town and bleeding men In the land where Lawton fell!

The "glory" of war! Behold its light Where suffering comrades groan, Where the soldier dies in the cheerless night, And a mother weeps alone.

"A victory won!" the papers said, But not unto us revealed The vultures gloating o'er the dead Upon that conquered field.

We did not see, in surge on surge Of battle charge, the ranks of Hate; The morrow came with wailing dirge And plaint of homes made desolate! —Chas. E. Upton.

## LABOR COST OF MACHINE-MADE GOODS

Mr. W. L. Thurman of Durwood, I. T., has been studying recent United States reports on the above subject. We give below some of the results, which others may verify if they are incredulous. Mr. Thurman says:

"I have before me Vols. 1 and 2 of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Congress appropriated the money to bear the expenses in getting up the facts and having them published in book form for public information.

"From them I present the following facts as regards the labor cost and time of manufacturing a few articles:

"A 3 1/4-inch farm wagon is made in 48 hours and 17 minutes; that is, it equals the work of one man for that length of time. The total labor cost—that is, the amount received by labor for making it—is \$7.19. Yet this same wagon is bought by the farmer for \$75.00.

"How can the farmer hold his own and swap \$75.00 earned on the farm for \$7.19 earned in the factory?

"A leather top, piano-box buggy, finely finished, is made at labor cost in time of 39 hours and 8 minutes, and labor cost in wages of \$8.09. This same buggy is sold on the markets at \$100 to \$125.

"A platform spring hack, two seats, nicely trimmed, is made in 53 hours and 28 minutes. Labor receives only \$8.48 for making it. But this same hack costs \$100 on the market.

"A clock, mahogany veneered, 26 inches high, 8-day movement, is made in 1 hour and 23 minutes. Labor receives only 25 1/2 cents for making it. Yet this clock costs on the markets about \$12.50.

"How can the people hold their own and exchange \$12.50 earned on the farm against 25 1/2 cents earned in the factory?

"A common straw-carpet costs the housewife about 40 cents a yard, and yet a fine Brussels carpet costs only 9 cents a yard to make it, and including cost of material, it should cost not over 40 cents a yard, just what we pay for a poor straw carpet.

"Labor in the factory gets only 6 cents a yard for making ingrain carpets and 8 cents a yard for making velvet carpets. Yet these same carpets, under capitalism, cost from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a yard.

"Tanning leather costs 11 cents a side, and labor receives from 18 to 75 cents a pair for making shoes. So the finest shoes on the market should cost less than a dollar, and the grade generally worn should not cost over 35 cents, including cost of raw material.

"The farmer sells a bale of cotton for \$25.00. It is made into 2,000 yards of gingham or calico. Labor in the factory gets \$2 for making the 2,000 yards. The 2,000 yards, under capitalism, costs the people \$100.

"The same holds good in all other kinds of goods, cotton or wool. How can the farmer hold his own and sell a bale of cotton for \$25 when that same bale in goods comes back in bolts worth \$100. The farmers get \$25; factory labor gets \$22; capital gets \$55 on the bale!

"Labor gets 3 1/2 cents a pair for making woolen hose. Ninety cents, including cost of raw material, is the factory cost of a dozen pairs of stockings (woolen), legs fourteen inches long. Woolen stockings on the market are three times that amount. Labor gets 5 1/2 cents, capital 21 1/2 cents.

"Labor gets \$10.33 for making a dozen ash bedsteads 6 feet 4 inches high, while one such bedstead will cost about that much on the market. Labor gets 50 cents for making a common bedstead 4 feet 7 inches high, and it sells on the market for about \$4.50.

"The labor cost of a 4 1/2-pound axe is 13 cents, and it sells for \$1.

"Pitchforks are made at a cost of 5 cents. Ask the farmer what he paid for his.

"Labor gets 79 cents for making a turning plow. Ask your neighbor what his cost him.

"A 14-foot garden rake is made at a cost of 10 cents. What did it cost you?

"Cassimere pantaloons cost in labor and material less than 80 cents. Go to the dry goods house and see what they will cost you.

"A worsted Prince Albert coat costs less than \$3. See what it will cost you.

"Labor gets 75 cents for making a four-drawer pine bureau, and it will cost you about \$8.

"The labor cost of an oak or walnut bureau is \$1.75. It will cost you from \$10 to \$15.

"Labor gets \$4.59 for making a set of heavy wagon harness. Tanning the leather costs 11 cents a side. Get some harness-maker to tell you how many sides will make the harness. The harness will cost you \$25 to \$30. Capital gets 75 cents on the dollar.

"On page 423, Vol. 1, of the Thirteenth Annual Report, we learn that the entire labor cost of transporting passengers on one railroad is 14-100 of a cent a mile, yet the fare is 3 cents, over 21 times more than the labor cost.

"On another railroad the total labor cost is 22-100 of a cent a mile. So it is seen that the fare at 3 cents a mile is nearly 15 times more than the labor cost.

"In this case the passengers pay the railroad fifteen times as much as the railroad pays out for hands to keep up the roads and run the trains. In the other case the passengers paid in fare 21 times as much as the railroads paid out for labor.

"Socialism would furnish fare at cost. Taking these examples furnished in our government report, it is seen that if we take the average cost of fare people ought to ride on trains at 1-18 of a cent a mile, or ride 1,800 miles for a dollar.

"After paying tribute to capitalism on everything, from the baby's cradle and rattle to the end of life, we are not yet done. Capitalism lays its hands upon the dead and demands enormous tribute for the privilege of being decently buried, as is evident by the following:

"Labor cost of a white wood coffin 5 feet 3 inches long is \$1.32. Poplar coffin, 6 feet long, 69 cents. These are finished and lined. Go to the undertaker's and ask what they cost, if you need one.

"With all the machinery of manufacturing in the hands of private capitalists, operated for private gain, the ratios of labor cost to the selling, or market price, range all the way from 4 to 1 up to 400 to 1. Add to this the burden of landlordism, money-lenders, national banks, interest on bonds, national, state, county and city government; the enormous expenses of a navy and army, and almost all officers from president down, drawing a salary vastly out of proportion to the earnings of labor. What is labor to do? What is the prospect for the producer? Ask McKinley. His answer is: 'We are a great and prosperous people. Just let our system of capital alone. Private capitalism is all right.'

"Ask Bryan. His answer is: 'Private capitalism is all right. It ought to own the land and factories. What we need is to license the trusts and establish free silver at 16 to 1.'

"How can silver at 16 to 1 cover the ruinous ratios on all manufactured articles from 4 to 1 up to 400 to 1? Can Bryan tell?

"How can free silver at 16 to 1 relieve labor of the curse of landlordism, interest to money-lenders, big salaries to worthless officers, exorbitant freight and passenger rates and enormous profits to private manufacturing concerns?

"The people must collectively own the land, transportation lines and factories and mines. By thus abolishing private capital the curse of profits will be killed and labor will be free."

"It is infinitely better to vote for freedom and fail, than to vote for slavery and succeed."—Eugene V. Debs.

## LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

### CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Membership, Social Democracy, 1111 Grand Ave. to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1254 Spring St. J. France, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary. Branch No. 12, San Francisco (German). Holds business meetings first Sunday each month at 1 o'clock p. m. at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1400 Polk street.

Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 8:30 p. m. at 1215 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1623 17th Street. Branch No. 3, Holdfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary.

### CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Social Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. at P. Schaffer's, 7039 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schall, Sec., 26 Spring St. Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall. C. Volmer, Sec. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursday, Turin Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwieser, Box 760.

### ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 51 Dearborn St. Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 204 Westworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Sunday at 8 p. m. at Nagle's Hall, 125 Blue Island Ave. Ferdinand Srobroda, Secretary, 604 West 18th Street. Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday at 8 p. m. at Pisarik's Hall, cor. Centre and 19th at Jos. Cerny, Sec'y, 520 W. 18th St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagle's Hall, 125 Blue Island Ave., near 15th St. Albin Gelsler, Secretary, 724 W. 20th St.

Branch No. 8 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday at 8 p. m. at 502 Line Street. J. A. Ambroz, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street. Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1145 W. 63rd st. first and third Sundays at 8 p. m. Gus. Larson, Secretary, 6245 Center avenue.

### INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble sts. Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 617 Arbor ave.

### IOWA

Branch No. 1, Hileman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house. James Baxter, chairman. Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 151.

### KENTUCKY

Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m. and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 91 Fairfield ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec., 122 Foote ave.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springfield Turner Hall, Carl Schwabe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St. Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Market St. Business meetings every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Göttinger, Sec., 423 Essex St.

Branch No. 7, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Secretary, 21 Prospect St. Branch No. 22, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren st. 24 and 4th Fridays of every month. Public invited.

## ILLINOIS STATE TICKET

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

For Governor: HERMAN C. PERRY  
Spring Valley

For Lieutenant Governor: AZEL PIERSON  
Jae'souville

For Secretary of State: THOMAS G. KERWIN  
Chicago

For State Treasurer: JACOB WINNEN  
Chicago

For Auditor of Public Works: JAMES WRIGHT  
Chicago

For Attorney General: CHARLES H. SOELKE  
Chicago

For Trustees of State University: MRS. IRENE STEDMAN  
MISS ELLEN EDWARDS  
P. J. HLAVACEK

### TEDDY AND THE BRONCHO

Teddy the Terrible spouted:  
"My bronco and I  
Will kick up a dust  
As high as the sky;  
Fifty miles higher  
Than Gildero's kite.  
I'm the dandy Rough Rider,  
The bran blatherskite.  
Just notice my hat,  
My plume and my saddle.  
Gods! I'm a Colossus.  
See how grandly I straddle!  
McKinley looks on and  
He's clean out of breath,  
While Dollar Mark Hanna's  
Just laughing to death."

### THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Acts of rich men all remind us—  
Heed the lesson, do not fail!—  
To note they are solicitous  
About the toiler's dinner pail.  
They see it half filled with bread—  
Note their groans as they repent.  
And when their victims are half dead  
Advance their wages ten per cent.

Ten per cent more of tater,  
Ten per cent more of rice,  
Then blubber thanks to their Creator,  
That men can live like rats and mice.  
Not ten per cent, but all we earn,  
Nothing less is our demand.  
Our shibboleth—pray, vote and learn  
Not to obey, but to command.

### MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, 10 p. m. at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary.

### MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geaswein on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

### MISSOURI

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1200 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1230 W. 9th St.

### MONTANA

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Orway Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street. Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

### NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, Michael W. Schor, 57 Livingston st. Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1205 Kaighn's Avenue. Branch No. 3 (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St. Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 14-16 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

### NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 Suffolk st. care of "Forward." East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 123 Suffolk St. Branch No. 3, Brooklyn, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. at 54 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St. Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 206 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 54 Henry st.

### OHIO

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richellen Hall southeast corner 9th and Elm Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

### OREGON

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Flavel sts. Every body invited. T. C. Wandland, chairman, Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice. Branch No. 4, Connersport, meets every second and last Wednesday of each month at K. of L. Hall, Chas. Knispel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary, Ben. Codrington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—except 1st—meets every Sunday morning at S. D. P. Club Rooms, at 423 S. Third St. Organizer, M. Gillis, 1007 S. Third St. Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor Hall, No. 16 East 3d St. G. B. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 143 Second St. Public invited.

### WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut st. Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Keller's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening. Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Geatske's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every first and third Friday each month at Keller's Hall, corner 23d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 281 23d St. Branch No. 8, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Siegel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Volkmann's Hall, 11 and Center st., 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1123 23d St. Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.



